### OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

rest Mayor Wood, and put all the old police in the Tombs. But still nothing has been done. Matselt is at his old post, and the city is well protected. Mr. Wood controls the police. The men in the old commission are seen in the old places—on Broadway, at the corners of the streets—on duty, and everywhere obeyed; and as the war of the new Albany power has fallen so far short of the manifesto some curiosity has been manifested to know the cause of this apparent cowardice.

time. One of the new commission was in the cars. He was greatly excited. He was loud and vehement in his remarks. He did not notice that the cars had stopped. He continued his vehement conversation; and all on board had an opportunity to hear a chapter of the secret cham-

ber of the new commission in White street.

The commissioner, red in the face and hotly excited, said that the new commission had been foiled by the cow-ardly and craven conduct of one of the commission. He called him Colonel Bowen, celebrated for being one of the original pipe-layers of New York. The new commis sion had intended to make such an impression as would force the new law on New York at all hazards to arrest and commit Wood and all his adherents—to call out the military if it was needful; but Bowen had proved the millstone. He was the drag to the cart. His timid. graven, and vacillating policy had kept the commiss back, and now it was too late. If men will talk loudly and madly in the public cars—tell the secrets of the council chamber in the streets when men are about—we can not help hearing and printing. The deep indignation of our people is expressed in various modes—in the press, in public convocations, and in the voluntary organization of the military. These commissioners will not renture in a conflict with Mr. Wood; but, with all their boastings, will await the court of appeals. Not one dem scratic policeman has left the ranks of the mayor.

But, come from what reason it may, the new commis sioners have not yet dared to do one thing that would bring them into collision with the old party. No property has been taken, though demanded—no one station has refused to make the daily report to the mayor's office; and, though forbidden, no one has been proscribed for recognising both sources of police power.

Messrs. Bowen & McNamee have had a verdict ren

dered against them in the superior court for slander. This firm is a famous one. It is the great abolition firm of New York. One of them is the main-sta; of Ward Beecher, and the other of Dr. Cheever. Some time since they were reported to say that they sold "their goods, and not their principles." They had a young man in their employ whom they sent out to the West with a generous letter of recommendation, But the young man indicated that their principles were too profitable to sell.
He said that the French marks on their gloves were not genuine, and that those who bought the articles would not get the genuine. For this the firm undertook to put down the young man, and accused him of all that is vile. He sued the firm for slander. The whole matter of gloves, marks, principles, &c., came out, and the jury gave a verdict against the house for nearly \$5,000, and, as almost all think, it is a most righteous verdict, and indicates why some people had rather sell goods than their principles, as they can thus make profit on what they sell and what they keep.

We are now having most delightful weather. The season is warm, and the whole of our moving population ar starting for the country. The rich and fashionable churches are thinning out, the audiences are sparse, and strange faces are taking the place of old and familia MANHATTAN.

THE LONDON POST ON THE NEW GRANADIAN DIFFICULTY. The London Post (ministerial) of May 16 says : The short but important statement which Lord Palmerston made on Tuesday night respecting the unfortunate difference which prevails between the United States and the republic of New Granada will, we believe, be received with equal satisfaction on both sides of the Atlantic. It shows, first, that the government of the noble lord is fully alive to the necessity of protecting British interests in Central America; and, secondly, that the policy of Mr. Buchanan and of General Cass is not of the aggressive charac-Buchanan and of General Cass is not of the appressive charac-ter which has been so generally imputed to both by certain of the American necespapers. Instead of hostility to England, the recent re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the two nations appears to have obliterated the recollec-tion of former disagreements, and to have restored those condial feelings of friendship the interruption of which was always a matter of deep regret to the people of this country. The government and citizens of the United States have given a generous response to the sentiments country. The government and citizens of the United States have given a generous response to the sentiments of amity which were so well expressed by Lord Napier on a recent occasion; and Lord Palmerston has now adopted and confirmed the views of the British minister at Washand confirmed the Views of the British minister at Washington by assuring the House of Commons that, in ref-cence to the New Granada difficulty, the United States government profess the most just and honorable inten-tions; and that they disclaim any desire to occupy or take possession of any portion of the territory of New Granada, or even of the Panama railway. The history of the dis-pute, whether arising from some insignificant cause or from some cross and long-continued convention is a pute, whether arising from some insignificant cause or from some gross and long-continued provocation, is a matter which it is now uscless to discuss. It is quite clear that the outrage which was perpetrated in April, 1856, on the line of the railway, ended in the murder of several american citizens, and that the evidence being conflicting as to the real authors of the quarrel, the government of New Granada have not only failed to show that their subjects were in the right, but they have also refused to give to the United States that redress for the past, and security for the future, which, in this case, they have claimed, first by negotiation, and now are about to demand by a perfectly justifiable exhibition of naval force. Another important inference may be drawn from the proceedings connected with this dispute. The Panama railway is the great means of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans—the readiest and cheapest route by which the journey to and from California can be accomplished. Every country in the world has an interest in this important line—not only with regard to its neutrality, but with regard to the safety of those who avail themselves of its accommodation. The State of New Granada, with a weak and disorganized government, and with a population partity of Spanish and Indian origin, not very tractawith regard to the safety of those who avail themselves of its accommodation. The State of New Granada, with a weak and disorganized government, and with a population partly of Spanish and Indian origin, not very tractable nor very orderly, has not the power, evan if it had the inclination, to establish those measures of police along the railway which the necessities of 'this vast passenger traffic require. In saying this, we do not for a moment doubt that Californian adventurers and American fillibusiers, with revolvers and bowie-knives in their pockets, would be rather disagreeable customers even in a country where the law is enforced with a stern and vigorous hand. But it is unfortunate that the weakness of New Granada should be brought in direct contact with the lawless propensities and practices of a horde of men who carry with them wherever they go disrespect and contempt for constituted authority. The United States government has, therefore, acted with moderation and justice in having sought, first, by the peaceful means of negotiation and remonstrance, to secure that system of high police which in New Granada is an absolute necessity; and, secondly, upon scure that system of high police which in New Gran-sia is an absolute necessity; and, secondly, upon the failure of diplomacy in uning force to compel the attainment of the same object. The public in this country will readily agree with Lord Palmerston that the United States gov-ernment is entitled to expect security for their citizens in pushing and repassing the isthmus by railway, and also to require redress for grievous injuries. The presence of a British fleet at the scene of possible hostilities will not be unattended with salutary effects. Lord Palmerston states that the British government have stationed, or are tates that the British government have stationed, or are about to station, on both sides of the isthmus, naval

OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, May 39, 1857.

The arrival of the little, band, from Nicaragua in New York has produced a great sensation. The dock of the scamer Illinois was crowded with the friends of the expedition, who greeted the comers with demonstrations of recome. But it would seem that the fillibuster fever has a lated, and no great effort will be made to revive the conquest of Nicaragua at present.

Our papers are by no means backward in speaking of the manner in which the whole affair has been conducted, and the opinion on the whole is not favorable to the conduct of Gen. Walker.

Great surprise has been expressed that the new metropolitan police commission have done so little since their organization. They, at the outset, made great boasts of what they would do—they would imprison Matsell, arrest Mayor Wood, and put all the old police in the Tombs. But still nothing has been done. Matsell is at the commander of the United States equation will be instructed at once, and without further parley and negotiation, to imitate the proceeding of Captain Hollest, of the Cyane—a proceeding which net only ended in the destruction of Greytown, but in the destruction of much property belonging to English and French subjects, for which, we may add, no compensation has yet been given. The English fleet will be on the spot to watch the proceedings of the United States squadron, and to exercise that moral influence which is to be the duty of the United States commissioner and naval force now about to be despatched to the Chinese seas. It is in every sense deeply to be regretted that the listhmus of Panama, perhaps the most important geographical and commercial position in the world, should be the seat of a number of weak and disorganized governments, which contain within themselves entirely in the right; and should the exhibition of force be attended with the desired result—namely, forces which they think will be sufficient for the protecthemselves entirely in the right; and should the exhibi-tion of force be attended with the desired result—namely, security to life and property along this great interoceanic communication—the commercial nations of the world will have no reason to complain of a policy in the success of which they have a common interest, and in the results of which they must participate.

The other day the passengers in one of the city cars had an opportunity to hear one of the new commission speak his mind. The cars halted, and were detained for some a measure subsided; and the conviction is now almost THE ELECTION RIOTS ON MONDAY .- The excitement a measure subsided; and the conviction is now almost universal that, had it not been for the prompt action of the mayor in seeking and obtaining the interposition of the military, scores and scores of lives would have been sacrificed by the infuriated mob who for hours seemed to have had complete control over the persons and property of our citizens. In all probability every shot fired by the marines saved the life of a valuable citizen. Their unflinching determination to obey the orders of the civil authorities, as conveyed to them by their own officers, put the rioters to flight, and restored order to a city which, up to that time, was literally in the hands of a murdering mob.

We have the following to add to the list of the killed

and wounded:

Christian Lindig, German, 17 years of age, shot in the ide; died Monday night. Wm. Farrell, Island, died yesterday (Tuesday) morn-

Additional Wounded.

Daniel B. Fenton, shot through the arm, and grazed on the neck; the ball making lint of his cravat and coat Adams, 1st ward, shot in the ancle; ball removed at

the infirmary.

Ebenezer Hughes, shot in the hip by two balls, lies in very critical condition at the infirmary.

John B. Cabell, shot back of the knee joint.

Charles Restell, shot in the shoulder.

Mr. Biddeman, who had his arm amputated on Mon-lay evening, lies in a very critical condition.

Colonel Wilson, it is also feared, will not recover.

Coroner Woodward held inquests yesterday over the podies of J. H. Aleson and Christian Lindig, who were killed in the election riots of Monday. The proceedings were conducted in a loose and informal manner, and no witnesses examined whose testimony could satisfy public anxiety or curiosity. The verdict of the jury was that Aleson and Lindig came to their death by musket-balls, "shot from a company of United States marines under the command of Mayor Magruder, and under the immediate control of Captain Tyler."

We forbear giving publicity to the many reports and rumors that are affoat in regard to the frightful scenes o Monday last. A searching judicial investigation should take place at the earliest possible moment, and the authors of so much misery and disgrace to our city brought to speedy justice. The invasion of our city by gangs of Baltimore ruffians was an invasion by invitation from this city. It now remains for our city authorities to ascertain, without unnecessary loss of time, and without feat or favor, who are the parties who were engaged in this nefarious transaction, for they alone are responsible for the murderous outrages which have brought distress and mourning to so many families in Washington.

ciation was held yesterday at the Smithsonian Institu-tion. Mr. Mirick, who was to have read an essay on the subject of education, was unable to attend the meeting A note was received from him asking the association to

grant him an extension of time.

From the tener of the debate which ensued, the sentiment of the association appeared to be that a certain adequate proportion of the corporation taxes should be devoted exclusively to school purposes, and that the association should occasionally call educational conventions distinct from their own meetings.

In conclusion, it was resolved that Mr. J. Richards Dr. Davis, and Mr. J. E. Thompson be appointed a comnittee to take into consideration the subject of establish ing an educational journal in this city, and to report the result of their considerations to an educational convention

to be called by them. We hope that when the committee call th they will make arrangements for the use of the main lec-ture room of the Smithsonian, or some other room than the one in which the association held their meeting yes terday, which contained an atmosphere impregnated with offensive and unwholesome emanations from all the laboratories of the Institution.

THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.—The directors of the Institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind in the District of Columbia, incorpo rated by Congress at their last session, have secured the services of Mr. Edward M. Gallaudet as superintendent of their infant institution, and of his mother, Mrs. T. H. Gallandet berself a mute. Mrs. and Mr. Gallaudet are the widow and a son of the Mr. Gallaudet who first introduced the art of instructing the deaf and dumb into the United States, and, it is believed, have no superiors as instructors.

The directors have no doubt, judging from indications already manifested, that they will immediately have a larger number of pupils than the house presented to the institution can accommodate, and have determined to en-large it without delay.

In their efforts to provide for the instruction of these unfortunate classes of their fellow-beings, the directors confidently rely on the sympathy and aid of their fellowcitizens, and hope from their liberality not only such contributions as may be necessary to meet temporary wants but an endowment which will place it beyond the reach of future embarmssment.

PRACTICE IN THE COURT OF CLAIMS .- The court orders testimony to be taken in any case on the application of the claimant. The trial docket consists of cases in which the claimant

has taken and filed all the testimony he desires, and has notified the clerk thereof. The law docket consists of cases set down for argu-

n law questions presented by the petition which the petitioner desires to be acted on before taking testimony. The Solicitor looks over the cases as they are filed, and sclects such as present questions of law not previously acted on by the court for the law docket, and testimony is ordered pro forma in all the other cases; but the clai ants may, on making known that wish, have testimony ordered in the cases so selected, as in any others, before

questions arising on the petition argued before taking testimony, if he prefers that course. The court takes up these dockets on alternate months during its sessions.

the argument on the law questions, or they may, on

application, have the pro forms order for testimony set

side, and have the case set on the law docket, and the

during its sessions.

Beack Refunctions—About half a dozen votes were thrown on Monday for the black-republican ticket. The candidates, however, were few (three) in number! They did not expect to be elected, and hence were not disappointed. The presentation of such a ticket must have been intended as a joke, and as such was innocent.

Trieffer, May 21.—The American minister left Constantinople on the 14th for the principalities. It is reported that his visit has a political object.

The recent treaty between Russia and Persia renounces all claims of money due the former by the latter, Russia receiving instead two strips of land—one on the Caspian sea, and the other on the eastern boundary of Persia. Both are highly valuable as strategical points. The Czar

COURT OF CLADES, June 2 .- Present: Judges Black-

ford and Scarburgh. Mr. Rockwell resumed and concluded the opening argument in the case of Fauché Brothers. Mr. Blair replied for the government. Mr. Bockwell closed the argument, and the case was submitted.

Mr. Devereux, of New York, opened the argument in the case of Robert H. Gray, administrator; and, before concluding, the court adjourned until 11 o'clock to

The following cases will be called and heard in their

order to-morrow:

No. 814. B. H. Gray, to be concluded. No. 840. Thos.
H. Flournoy. No. 921. Geo. W. Nabb, and others.
No. 962. Wm. B. Lawrence, administrator. No. 1010.
Asbury W. Kirk, and others. No. 244. Robert 8. Garnett. No. 410. Abraham R. Woolly. No. 543. Harriet B. Macomb. No. 771. Alexander Cross.

THE COAL TRADE.—The president of the Alexandria

Canal Company, in his recent annual report, says:

"The number of boats employed in the transportation "The number of beats employed in the transportation of coal on the Alexandria canal for the last year was 197, and produce boats 22. It has been stated, upon what is considered good authority, that the number of coal boats this year will be greatly increased, say with 70 boats from the North, and as many more new ones building at Cumberland, and other points on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. Should these anticipations be realized, and Ohio canal. Should these anticipations be realized, and the Chesapeake and Ohio canal be made navigable early in this month, and so continue throughout the season, the receipts of coal by the Alexandria canal for the year ending April 1, 1858, may yet reach from 200,000 to 250,000 tons."

OCIET TRAVELLING !-"The excursion train westwardly to the great railroad celebration," says a contemporary, "took along, among other notables, the following: Hon. Lewis Cass. Secretary of State: Hon. Jeremiah Black. Attorney General;" and others. If the latter is now travelling towards St. Louis, he cannot be aware of the fact, for he is now in this city! And so of several others mentioned in the imposing list, who are quietly domiciled in

Hypnophogia.—The northern papers chronicle numer ous instances of hydrophobia, and give harrowing accounts of the sufferings of the human victims.

Washington, for its size, contains a larger number of canines than any other city in the Union, and hence there should be precautionary measures, now that the warm weather is approaching, to guard against the dreadful disease in the midst of us.

Hoors ladies' hoops continue to afford some newspaper people an exhaustless topic, and in ridicule of the fashion. However, the beauty of the wear is apparent in its moderation, while an objection may properly be interposed to the extravagant dimensions of such surroundings. The time may never come when masculine shall prescribe the cut of feminine gear. It is a privilege and right claimed for the gentle creatures by and for

A Public Meeting of members of the party which was defeated on Monday was held last night in front of the City Hall. The speakers were three prominent men of the know-nothing party. A committee of two from each ward was appointed to draught resolutions, and to call an adjourned meeting after the inquests on the persons killed on Monday shall have been concluded.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company held a meeting at the City Hall on Mon-day last, for the election of a board of directors. The old

THE FOLLOWING distinguished guests are now at Browns' Hotel: Judge Saunders and lady, of Raleigh, N. C.; Rev. Dr. Gilman and lady, of Charleston, S. C.; ex-Governor Thomas, of Maryland; and Gen. J. Porter Brawley, of

THE EXCURSIONISTS. - A large number of persons started yesterday morning from Baltimore on the grand western excursion and railroad celebration to participate in the festivities and ceremonies of opening the Ohio and Mis-sissippi railroad. The cars were filled, and all seemed to be in fine spirits, anticipating a highly agreeable time. THE NAVAL BOARDS,-Yesterday court No. 1 was on

gaged in the examination of Commodore Shubrick, in the case of Commander John J. Nichols, furloughed. Court No. 3 was engaged in taking initiatory steps in the case of Captain Wm. K. Latimer, one of those furloughed

THE REV. WM. TAYLOR, missionary to California, and

known in that State as a street preacher, has, on several occasions, recently been similarly employed in this Dis-VISITING MILITARY .- The Union Rifles, of the twelfth

# BY TELEGRAPH.

regiment of New York, will shortly visit this city. They

Latest from Europe, -Arrival of the As

are accompanied by Dodsworth's band.

Princess Royal on her approaching marriage, referring to precedents under the reign of George III. Mr. Roebuck pronounced the proposition absurd, and moved an amendment, but the proposition was finally agreed to without a division.

division.

The question of the cotton-supply experiment was still agitated in Manchester. A deputation from Liverpool had waited upon the association there, proposing a national meeting on the subject.

The government had issued a decree prolonging the

free importation of corn until the first of December.

The object of the visit of the King of Bavaria to Paris is to effect a reconciliation between Naples and the west-

thought that the question of the dutchies will speceffly be settled.

ottled.

The Czar of Russia, on the occasion of his birthday, sued a further amnesty to political offenders.

A letter from Vienna states that the Czar will not confine his measures of elemency in favor of the Hungarians, but will restore all landed property confiscated after the

# [THE LATEST.]

is much gratified with his generals who pegotiated the

bespatches from the French consul at Panama give minute details of the minute of New Granada, stating that the country is unable to resist the invasion contemplated by the Americans, who are likely to establish themselves, mopposed, both at Panama and Chagres.

[The Very LATEST.]

LONDON, Friday evening.—Consols opened weak, advanced slightly, and then receded, closing at 93½ for money and 93½ for account. Foreign stocks fluctuated with the consols, but closed as they opened. Business of all kinds was small.

LIVERICOL, Friday.—Cetton for the week closed steady; sales of the week 35,000 bales—2,000 on speculation, and 4,500 for export. Estimated sales on Friday 6,000; speculators took 1,000. The Brokers' and other circulars quote the market steady generally, but partially irregular—Orleans fair, 8\frac{1}{2}c. do. middling, 7 13-16d.; Mobile fair, 8\frac{1}{2}d. do. middling, 7 11-16d.; uplands fair, 8d.; do. middling, 7\frac{1}{2}d. Stock in port 678,500 bales, of which 530,000 was American. Orleans tres ordinairs at Havre 115c.

Breadstuffs had improved, and the market closed steady. Flour had advanced 6d.—western canal, 29s.; southern, 31s. 6d. a 32s.; Ohio, 32s. a 32s. 6d. Wheat was steady at an advance of 2d. Red 8s. 6d. a 9s. 4d.; white, 9s. a 9s. 10d. Corn closed buoyant at an advance of 1s. a 1s. 6d.; yellow, 36s. 9d.; white, 37s. 6d. a 39s. The weather was favorable for the crops.

Provisions were steady. Beef was steady. Pork dull. Bacon quiet, at 6d. decline. Lard was dull and nominal.

Sugar was buoyant at 2s. advance. Coffee was buoy-

nt. Rice was firm at 26s.
Rosin closed steady at 5s. a 5s. 3d. for common, and 151s. for fine. No sales of turpentine and tar.
The money market was slightly more stringent. Consols for money 93\frac{3}{2}; for account 93\frac{1}{2}.
The Manchester advices were unfavorable.

Arrival of the Glasgow. New York, June 2.—The steamer Glasgow, from Glasgow on the 20th, arrived here to-day. Her advices are anticipated by the America.

Gen. Walker en roule for Washington New Orleans, June 1.—General Walker left here this vening for Washington by the river route.

Municipal Election.

New Orleans, June 1.—Our municipal election took place yesterday. There was no opposition to the American ticket, and everything passed off quietly.

The Cotton Crop.

New Obleans, May 30.—The weather has at last become settled and warm, and the growing cotton in all parts of the country appears to be rapidly making up for the delay in its forwardness by the backward spring.

Mayor of Providence, Rhode Island. PROVIDENCE, June 1.—A third trial to elect a mayor of this city took place on Saturday, and again resulted in no choice. Stephen T. Oldney received 1,689 votes; Henry J. Burroughs, 1,446; Themas A. Doyle, 441. There were 117 scattering votes.

Steamer Destroyed by Fire .- Large Number of Lives Lost Stanner Destroyed by Fire.—Large Number of Lives Lost.

New Orleans, June 1.—The steamship Louisiana, from
this port, was burnt in Galveston bar on Sunday morning. She had a large number of passengers on board, and
eleven persons are known to have perished. Col. Bainbridge, of the first infantry, United States army, a native
of Massachusetts, and thirty others, are missing. Twentyfive were saved by the steamer Galveston, which went to
the rescue.

# Navy Beef and Pork for 1858.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, June 2, 18

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Becf," and "Proposals for Perk," as the case may be, will be re-Beef." and "Proposals for Perk," as the case may be, will be ceived at this office util 9 o'clock, a. m., on Wednesday, the 15th of July next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk

At Charlestown, Mass	Barrels becf. . 2,500 . 4,500 . 2,000	2,500 3,000 1,000
ing at year below to be	9,000	6,500

One half of said beef and pork must be delivered at each of the above-named yards, respectively, by the 1st day of April, 1858; and the remaining half by the 1st day of June, 1858, unless earlier deliveries should be required by the lettle of June, 1858, unless earlier deliveries should be required by the chief of this bureau. Payment to be made within thirty days after delivery.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beed and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

The beef must be from well fattened cattle, slaughtered between the 1st day of November, 1857, and the 1st day of January, 1858, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds, net weight, each. The legs, and leg rands of the hind quarters, and the shios and shoulder-closts, the shoulders of mutton and ends of sticking pieces, and at least eight pounds from the neck end of each fore quarter, or the parts unixed Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel, and the remainder of the carcas, instead of being out with a stac and lange, to give the meat a square, nect, and such day generate, to pieces of not lear than eight pounds, nor more than teedre pounds, each.

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs, slaughtered between the first day of November, 1837, and the first day of January, 1858, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads, joles, necks, shoulders, hans, legs, feet, botts, rumps, lard, and all refuse pieces; and must be cut with a sue and kingle, in pieces weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads, loles of must be saited with at least one startte bushel of Turk's Island, Isle of May Key West solar, Cononaga solar, or St. Ube's sait; and the beef must have five ounces of fine pulverized saltyster to each barrel, exclusive

Latest from Europe.—Arrival of the America.

HALFAN, June 2.—The Cunard steamer America, with Liverpool dates of the 23d May, arrived here this morning. She reports that the Ericsson arrived at Liverpool on the 22d. The Khersones had also arrived out.
Estimates amounting to £9,000,000 were carried in Parliament.

The Russian circles in Paris maintain that the Shah of Parliament.

The Russian circles in Paris maintain that the Shah of France and will not ratify the treaty of peace as it was sent to him.

Letters from Germany state that the Emperors of France and Russia are to meet this summer at Berlin.

The King of Bavaria had reached Fontainbleau, where he was received by the Emperor.

The London Gazette contains orders in council announcing the contact of marriage between the Princes Royal and Prince Frederick William of Prussia.

The growing crops of France are magnificent. When and flour were declining in nearly all the French markets.

The British steamer Hornet had destroyed seventeen piratical junks on the coast of China. The two native regiments which mutinied in India have been disbunded without much trouble. The Bodzars, a tribe of Beloches, occupying the hills near Peshawur, 15,000 strong, have been reduced to submission, with a loss to the British of only sixty.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Excland — The Chancellor of the Exchequer had produced a considerable sensation in the House by a proposition for a £40,000 downy and an annualty of £8,000 to the Princess Royal on her approaching marriage, referring to precedents under the regime of George III. Mr. Roebuck pronounced the proposition absurd, and moved an amment.

Each target for the exclusive with the letter is not provided, the contractor of the contract of the contract of the contract will be reported and professed and received, and blue sensation in the House by a proposition for a £40,000 downy and an annualty of £8,000 to the Princess Royal on her approaching marriage, referring to precedents under the reign of George III. Mr. Roebuck promounced the

sented to the may agreed by the compensation of a 2-40,000 down, and an animalty of 125,000 to the precedents under the region of George III. Mr. Roebuck pronounced the proposition absurd, and moved an amendment, but the proposition absurd, and moved an amendment, but the proposition was finally agreed to without a division.

The question of the cotton-supply experiment was still agriated in Manchester. A deputation from Liverpool had waited upon the association there, proposing a national meeting on the subject.

The object of the visit of the King of Bavaria to Paris is to effect a reconciliation between Naples and the western powers.

The object of the visit of the Netherlands will send a vessel to join the Anglo-French squadron in the Chinese waters.

The new Danish cabinet gives great satisfaction. It is thought that the question of the dutchies will specifily be considered unless accompanied by the certificate of the United State district storage, or thay agent, that the question of the dutchies will specifily be considered unless accompanied by the certificate of the United State district storage, or thay agent, that the guestion of the name of each member of the bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the contract.

antee. The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, with the Christian names written in full, must be distinctly stated.

Under the joint resolution of Congress, approved 27th March. 1854, will bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy, may be rejected at the option of the department, if made by one not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dusler in, the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the hids offered."

June 3—law4w

Metropolitan Hotel, New York. AS there is a report circulating throughout the country that we have advanced our prices to \$3 per day, we take this method to inform the travelling public that we shall continue to keep as good a hotel se can be kept in this city at our usual charge of \$2 50 per day, and that we intend to oppose, as we have heretofore done, all combinations to advance hedd rates.

June 3————SIMEON LELAND & CO.

### Stamped Envelopes.

PART OFFICE PRPARTHEST, May 30, 1857.

For Office Preserving.

May 30, 1857.

CEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 3, p. m., of the 6th day of July next for formishing all the stamped envelopes this department may require for a ferfield of four years, vis No. 1, or lotter size, 3½ by 5½ inches, of buff or white paper. No. 2, or lotter size, 3½ by 5½ inches, of buff or white paper, or in such propertions of buff and white as may be ordered.

No. 3, or official size, 3½ by 5½ inches, buff or white, or in such proportions of old and white as may be reduced. Proposals are size invited for furnishing straw board boxes for 17 popular parcels of 10 to 20 m.

The envelopes to be made in the bacterial size, and for wooden cases for packing parcels of 10 to 20 m.

The envelopes to be made in the bacterial size, and such water marks as the Postmaster General may direct. They m. 4 be gainmed for scaling a least 2½ inches on the point, banded in "arcels of 25, packed without charge for packing, and furnished complete and ready for use, in such quantities as may be required to fill the orders or well masters.

An agent of the department will furnish the address for each parcel, which is to be pasted on the bex by the nanufacturer without charge. The dies for embossing the postage stamps in file envelopes are to be executed in the best style, and they are to be prevised, fettewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contracter.

Bidders are requested to furnish amples of paper, with their bids, of the quality they intend to use in the manufacture of the envelopes they propose to furnish.

Bond and security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and payments under R will be made quarterly. Price, quality of samples, and the authorizer to sale in the tondered to reserve to himself the right to annul it whenever he shall discover that the same, or any part of R is offered for sale in the market for the purpose of speculation; and he will in no case sanction a freesfer of the contract, to any party who shall be, in his opinion, lose a fi

A meeting of the Jamestown Society will be

NAVAL EVOLUTIONS; by Sir Howard Douglas.
1 vol. London. \$2 25.
Naval Tactics; by Capt. Moorsom, Royal navy. 1 vol. London.

Naval Tactics; by Capt. Moorson, my at 25.
41 25.
Cerk's Saval Testics; notes by Lord Rodney. 1 vol. Edinburgh.
46.
Paul Hoste's Naval Tactics; translated from the French by Capt.
Bacwall, Royal navy. 1 vol., quarto. Edinburgh. Finely bound. al Battles; by Rear-Admiral Ekins. 1 vol., quarto. London \$7 50.
Chopart, Evolutions Navales. 1 vol., quarto. Paris. \$3 75.
Tactique Navale, a Pusage de la Marine Francaise. 1 vol., quarto. Paris. Finely bound. \$2 75.
Itamatuelle; Tactique Navale. 2 vols., quarto. Paris. Finely bound. \$6.

bound. \$8.

La Graviere: Guerrer Marlimer. 2 vols., quarto. Paris. Finely bound. \$9.

La Graviere: Guerrer Marlimer. 2 vols. Paris. \$1.50.

Jai; Archéologie Navale. 2 vols. Paris. Finely bound. \$9.50.

Lieut Col. Reid on the Law of Storms. 1 vol. London. \$2.50.

Espey on the Philosophy of Storms. 1 vol. Roston. \$2.25.

Ikrt on the Law of Storms. 1 vol. Roston. \$2.25.

Revolving Storms; published by the Admiralty. Pamphlet. Lon. don. 25 cents.

Hopkins on Atmospheric Changes and the Barometer. 1 vol. London. \$2.25.

June 3

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED LOTTE-RIES OF MARYLAND.

The following are the drawn numbers of the Maryland Consolidate Lottery, for the benefit of Carroll County, &c., class 22, drawn Ma May 28, 1857: 38 64 77 70 75 39 32 55 61 48 72 62 19 The following are the drawn numbers of the Maryland Consolidated Lottery, for the benefit of Pocomoke River, &c., class 15, drawn May 29, 1857:

48 76 17 9 59 36 73 44 49 12 The following are the drawn numbers of the Patapsco Institute Lot-ry, class 124, drawn May 29, 1857: 43 19 26 63 50 66 72 44 54 15 59 13 33 The following are the drawn numbers of the Grand Consolidat Lottery of Maryland, for the benefit of the Consolidated Lotteries Maryland, class 15, drawn May 30, 1857;

44 46 56 42 22 62 67 43 58 10 13 20 41 4 The following are the drawn numbers of the Patapaco Institute Lot ery, class 125, drawn June 1, 1887; 18 70 21 37 12 78 53 44 55 64 73 48

The following are the drawn numbers of the Maryland Consolidates Lottery, for the benefit of Washington county, &c., class 18, drawn June 1, 1857: 23 51 73 77 25 32 9 34 76 52 59 55 The following are the drawn numbers of the Patapsco Institute Lot-ery, class 126, drawn June 2, 1857:

19 73 15 40 53 4 1 44 24 9 32 50 D. H McPhan, Commissioner.

R. FRANCE & Co., Managers.
June 3.—11

1100 REWARD will be given for the apprehension

th 100 REWARD will be given for the apprehension and delivery of William T. Garrison, who absconded from Falmouth, Va., about the 16th April lact, taking with him from 300 to 500 dollars of my money, which he obtained by means of a false key. Said Garrison ta about 29 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, sallow complexion, near-sighted, and is a miller by trade. The above roward and all reasonable charges will be given for his delivery in Falmouth, Va., or secured so that he may be brought back and dealt with according to law.

June 2—2awIm Falmouth, Va. Bernouth, Va. Bernouth, Va. Washington Union, Alexandria Gazette, Richmouth Enquirer, Louisville (Ky.) Democrat, Charleston Mercury, St. Louis Democrat, New Orleans Belta, Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, Chattanoga Gazette, Ealtimore Sun, Natchez Free Trader, and Nashville Union will please publish the above twice a week for one month, and send bill to this office for collection, with a marked paper.

CIANDFORD'S NEW SELF-PURIFYING AND ventilator Arctic refrigerator, patented November 13, r many years' experience in manufacturing refrigerators, confidence recommend this one as being the best and mo ands placed in them in a beauth her refrigerator now before the public. CORTLAN & CO.

No. 184 Baltimore street, Baltimore. Owners of right for Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, Nor nd South Carolina.

C. WOODWARD,
Washinston, D. C. N. B.—I have other kinds of refrigerators at my house-furnishin tareroom, 318 Pennsylvania avenue, between 10th and 11th streets alcony in front full of goods.

G. WOODWARD.

Washington, D. C.

Washingto

OST—On Thursday evening, the 28th instant, a by leaving it at 430 lifteenth street.

May 30—III

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF CITIZENS

ME CALL THE ATTENTION OF CITIZENS and strangers to one of the largest stocks of ready-made clothing ever offered in the District, and at unusually-low prices.

Black cloth dress and frock coats.

Do alpaca Baglans, sacks, and frock coats.

Do alpaca Baglans, sacks, and frocks white and fancy-colored duck frocks and pants.

Marseilles frocks: pants to match.

Linen travelling Baglans and sacks.

Black and fancy-colored duck frocks and pants.

Do drap d'eté and alpaca pants.

White and colored duck drilling pants.

Silk, silk and linen, Marcellles, bombazine, and linen yests.

NOAH WALKER & CO.

No. 368 Pennsylvania avenue, Browns' Hotel Building.

# Proposals for Fuel.

QUARTERRAFTICE'S OFFICE MARINE CORPS, Washington, May 16, 1857 QUAFFIERMANDER OF OTHER MASING CORNAL CONTROL OF THE MASING CONTRO

this office for payment. May 16—2awt15June†

REFRIGERATORS, Ice Pitchers, Water-coolers, ice-cream freezers, &c.—I have just received at my house-turnabing warercoms, from Hall, a supply of Farsen's upright and horizontal refrigerators, with Waterman's patent ventilator attached. Experience has satisfactorily demonstrated that these are decidedly the best refrigerators in the market.

Patent silver-plated and Britamia ice pitchers. In addition to the inxury of always having loc water on hand, the great saving of ice will almost pay for the price of a pitcher in one season.

Water-coolers, handsomely painted, containing from one to five gallons.

gallons.

Austin's patent magic ice-cream freezers, warranted to produce superior cream in about six minutes.

Together with a large assortment of cabinet furniture and house-keeping articles generally, all of which will be sold at very low prices and on accommodating terms.

May 26—3teoif

C. W. BOTELER.

OUR stock of men's and Boys' straw and felt hats for summer wear is now complete. Every style, such as Panama, sain braid, Leghern, Canton, and Senuct, will be found in our establishment. All who favor us with a call may rely on polite attention, and low prices. 332 Pennsylvania avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets

N. B.—Our assortment of light felt hats are of the choicest style ambracing all shades, heights, and prices.

May 14—cod2wif [Star&States.]

## NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ben. & E. A. Whitlock & Co.,

13 Beekman Street, corner of Nassau, opposite the Astor PROPRIETORS OF THE PREMIUM CHAMPAGNE, CREMANT CABINET,

MPORTERS of Cognuc brandies for druggists' and merchants' use from Otard, Dapoy, & Co., Hennessey, Finet, Cascillon, & Co., and other houses of the highest reputation; and sole providers of the celebrated brandies, in the native proof and flavor of vic. viz: Vin:yard of Chateau Fernard, Liqueur des champs d'or, Superior vineyard, vieux Cognac.

Old Royal Hollands, Hurgomaster Schnapps, And several brands of Sherry, Maderis, and Port wines, &c., &c. Ale., porters, and cigars direct from shippers. CHAMPAGNE, CREMANT.

B. M. & E. A. W. & Co. are the exclusive owners of this wine are in receipt of shipm\_nits by regular packets, and beg those may not have given it a tr\_al to do so, under their guarantee will be feared superior in delicacy of flavor and quality to any wi

Benj. M. Whitlock, Etw'd A. Whitlock, Fred'k J. Haverstick Oliver W. Dodge, Henry Cammeyer. BEN. & E. A. WHITLOCK & CO. May 26-1y\*

1857.

WILSON G. HUNT & CO., IMPORTEDS, 30 to 36 Park Place.

Offer for sale Sampson Sealskin Whirlpool May 26—1y\*

#### Wheeler & Wilson.

MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES

Families, Manufacturers, and Others. THESE machines combine all the improvements that have been invented. Their extensive and increasing sale, and the unanimous approval and commendation that they have received, warrant he proprietors in warnly recommending them. They have been in use sufficiently long to test them thoroughly, and have given entire satisfaction.

Among the undoubted advantages that they possess over all others,

ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF CARPETINGS. Oil-cloths, mattings, rugs, mats, curtain materials, lace curtains, gilt cornices, window shades, &c., &c., &c.,

> MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES! LORD & TAYLOR, 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand street, and 47 and 49 Catharine street

WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS, No. 11 Cliff street, New York, INVITE the attention of dealers and consumers to their large stock of printing, writing, wrapping, and all other kinds of paper, which they offer for sale at the lowest market prices. May 26—1y\*

Cyrus W. Field & Co.,

Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. Trinity Building, 111 Browheay.

THE assets of this company amount to nearly four millions or bollans, and are entirely each, of which three million six hundred thousand dollars are invested on bond and mortgage on real calate in the city and State of New York valued at mine million. ons of dollars.

The entire profits, already amounting to one million six hundred consend dollars, are the property of the policy holders.

thousend dollars, are the property of the poncy non-con-Transe inmant.

Forms of application and pamphlets giving every information sup-plied on applying at the office or to any of the company's a gents.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.

BAAC ARBATT, Secretary.

SHEPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

MINTURN PUSE, M. D., Medical Examiner.

S. C. Herring & Co.'s Patent Champion Safes.

THE subscribers, grateful for past favors, and MHE subscribers, grateful for past layors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray street, operate the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry.

Will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors, and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors; Jones's patent permutation bank lock; and Crygler's patent letter lock, without key.

Jones's potent permutation bank nor his vision key.

S. C. HERRING & Co.,

Nos. 125, 137, and 139 Water street, and

No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray st., New York.

F. COYLE & CO., Agents

Washington, D. C.

B. W. KNOWLISS, Agent.

Richmond, Virginia.

William Grandi AND UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS COMMISSIONER,

nissioner for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Wis-cousin, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisians, Ala-bama, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida, &c. Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesot a and the United States Territories

No. 70 Franklin street, New York.

Pensions, patents, and bounties specifily obtained. All kinds of law business successfully prosecuted. Special attention paid to Court of Claims business. May 25—6m We would call attention to the card of Wm. Grandin, esq., who is commissioner for most of the States and Territories, and is also commis-sioner in the United States Court of Claims. Colonel Grandin is thor-coughly conversant with business connected with the departments at Washington and the practice of the United States Court of Claims.

[New York Daily News. FASHIONS AND FOLLIES OF WASHINGTON I life.—A drama of thrilling interest, illustrative of metropolitan life and society. Now in press, and in a few days will be for sale at TAYLOR & MAURY'S and JOE SHILLINGTON'S.

# Washington Insurance Company.

CHARTERED BY CONGRESS. \$200,000 THIS Company is now prepared to receive appli-cations for insurance on buildings, merchandise, &c., at the usual city rates, without any charge for policy, at their office, corner of Tenth street and Penn. avenue, over the Washington City Savings

Wm. F. Bayly,
Robert Farnham,
Wm. Orne,
Francis Mohun,
Benj. Beall.

JAMES C. McGUIRE, President.

NDIGENOUS RACES OF THE EARTH; or, New Chapters of Ethnological Inquiry, contributed by Afrect Manry, Francis Pulseky, and J. Aiken Meigs, M. D., presenting fresh investications, documents, and materials, by J. C. Nott, M. D., and Geo. R. Blobbe. December 1997.

Gildalon, Price \$5.

Explorations and Adventures in Honduras; comprising sketches of travel in the gold regions of Olancho, and a review of the history and general resources of Central America, with original maps and numerous filtestrations; by William V. Wells. \$2.

Enadom Stetches and Notes of European Travel in 1856; by Rev. John E. Edwards, A. M. \$1.

Common Scusse applied to Religion; or, The lible and the People; by Catherine E. Seecher. \$1.

The Sattres of Juvenal and Persins, with English notes, critical and explanatory, from the best commentators; by Charles Anthon, LL. D. Frice 90 cents.

Just published and for sale at st published and for sale at

TAYLOR & MAURY'S May 30-31 WILLARD'S HOTEL.—J. C. & H. A. Willard Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street, Washington, D. C.

LOR SALE OR RENT.—That desirable brick dwelling house situated on the cast side of Congress street, near Road street, on Georgetown Heights. The house contains ten recome, including the kitchen and all necessary out-buildings. It is surrounded by a lot 150 feet front by 240 feet deep, with a 30-feet alley running the whole length of the south side of the same.

Adjoining the above property I have several fine building lots, which I will sell on reasonable terms. Title indisputable, and immediate possession given.

possession given.

For further particulars apply at my office, opposite the Treasury.

Ap 11—14fir

BROOKE B. WILFLAMS

are:
1st. Beauty and simplicity of construction, and consequent freedom from derangement and need of repairs.
2d. Unexampled case and rapidity of operation.
3d. Noiseless movement.
4th. The remarkable perfection of their stitching, and their applicability to a variety of purposes and materials.
Principal office No. 343 Broadway, New York; and at their agencies in the principal cities of the Union,
May 26—1y\* Fashionable Dry Goods in New York. A N immense assortment of seasonable fabrics con-stantly on hand; also, a full and